

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 665.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street).—PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

Notice.

THE partnership lately subsisting between William Macbean, George Poyzer and John Anderfon, under the firm, in Lexington, of Macbean, Poyzer, & Co. and in Nashville, Tennessee, under the firm of John Anderfon, & Co. was dissolved on the 18th day of March last, as far as relates to said John Anderfon: all indebted to the said firms are requested to make immediate payment, without delay. The subscribers being in

WANT OF MONEY.

Will dispose of their present stock of Merchandise at very reduced prices for CASH:—Confisting of
Young Lyon tea, Pepper, Nutmegs, Copperas, Alum, Indigo, Annatto, Iron, Lead, Glass bottles, Window-Glass, Siles, Pins, Needles, Tow and Cotton cards, Tea kettle, Bell-Metal skillets for preserving, Pad-lock, Maslins, Writing paper, Pocket-books, Spelling books, Bibles and Testaments, Laras of the United States, Watson's Apology for the Bible, Rippon's Hymns, and sundry other books. Black Silk Made, Black Satin, Wool and Fur hats, An elegant horseman's sword-whip, Cassimere, Flannels, &c. Scotch snuff and Tobacco.

Macbean & Poyzer,
Old Court-house, Lexington.

June 9, 1799.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Greene, on Friday the 5th day of July next, at a beech tree marked D L, on the bank of Green river, in order to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses concerning the calls of the following entry:—August 6th, 1784 No. 247. Thomas Marshall enters 2,000 acres of land, part of a Military warrant No. 1349, Beginning on the bank of Green river, 200 poles above a beech tree marked D L, standing on the bank of the river, a few poles below the mouth of a branch, and a small distance above the place called Glovers, on the opposite side of the river; thence, running South, 75 East, 4,000 poles; thence, N. 25 W. and from the beginning up the meanders of the river and binding thereon, so far that a line parallel to the first, shall include the quantity;—and do such other things as may be deemed lawful, to establish the said claim.

Henry Embry,
Jonathan Pattenfon.

June 12, 1799.

AS I have fold out for the express purpose of collecting my debts—those indebted to me cannot be surprised if I call on them for their respective amounts due: nor can they expect I will give any further indulgence.
Lenient steps would be preferred, but should they fail, compulsory measures will be justifiable.

J. B. January.

Lexington, June 4, 1799.

RED-RIVER MILL-STONES.

FOR SALE, at Cleveland's landing, five pair of Red-River Mill-Stones of the best quality from that quarry, of the following sizes, viz:—4 feet, —3 feet 10 inches, —3 feet 8 inches, —3 feet 6 inches, —and 3 feet, in diameter—Cash or good horses will be taken in payment.
Likewise, a Lease of 200 acres of Land, lying on the West fork of Howard's creek, two miles from the Stone Meeting-house, for three years, (including the present,) together with the growing crop, consisting of 30 acres of corn, about 6 of tobacco, &c. Also, two Mills, well fixed for distilling, with all conveniences appertaining thereto. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

William Gordon.

June 10, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Plum-Lick creek, a cheftnut-furrow Mare, about 14 hands and a half high, judged to be 6 years old this spring, without brands or flesh marks, a fine trotter, with her left eye fore, somewhat flaved with the traces, had a shoe on her off fore foot, some white in her forehead, in place of a star; appraised to 121.

John Ralston.

Bourbon April 9, 1799.

FOR SALE, OR HIRE.

ALIKELY Negro Man, about 45 years of age, who understands the Pewterer's, Tinker's and Black-Smith's business.—For terms, apply to the subscriber, living in Fayette county, about three miles above Bryan's station.

Joel Higgins.

June 10, 1799.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred acres of first rate Land, and the title secured by a general warranty—lying on the Lee's-town road, eight miles below Lexington, about thirty acres cleared, an apple and peach orchard, and as good water as is in the State. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

John White.

June 10, 1799.

Alexander Parker

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of

2 DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEENS &
CHINA WARE,

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, June 12th, 1799.

TAKE notice, that I shall apply to the county court for the county of Jefferson, at their August term in the year 1799, for leave to lay off a town on my land, in said county, adjoining Jonas Devenport's, and situated on the Hickman road, agreeably to an act of assembly entitled, "an act concerning the establishing of towns."

JESSE STOBALL.

April 25th, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of

10 DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

which will be sold very low for Cash; but no credit need be expected.

Geo. Tegarden.

April 18, 1799.

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN MID

22 WIFE,

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, that he continues to practice in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 10, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort.

Charles Humphreys

Has removed his office to the house lately occupied by Maj. C. Beatty, where he has just opened a handsome assortment of

10 Fresh Goods.

Lexington, April 15, 1799.

TO SELL OR RENT,

THAT Brick House on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and newly opposite the market house, Lexington. I will receive in payment, half cash, and half property.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

William Rofs.

April 9, 1799.

Clarke County, to wit.

April court of quarter-sessions, 1799.
Beall Kelly and John Dumas, complainants,

AGAINST

George Kilgore, defendant,

In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—in the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the first day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and a copy posted up on the front door of the court-house in Winchester, and another copy published at the door of the Stone meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A Copy.)

D. BULLOCK, C. C. & S.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR,

Price 2s 6d.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

European Intelligence.

Batavian Republic

AMSTERDAM, February 14.

INUNDATIONS IN HOLLAND.

The swelling of the Rhine has been so vast, as to burst a dyke which kept out the sea at Nimeguen, and a considerable part of Dutch Guelders has been inundated. Many of the inhabitants were drowned, and the remainder got upon the roofs to save themselves from the floating ice, but they were frozen there. The town of Dordt, 10 leagues from Amsterdam, expects with dreadful anxiety the breaking up of the frosts, as it is situated lower than the Legval, a river as impetuous as the Scheldt. This town is on the point of being swallowed, and the inhabitants are flying in all directions. Rotterdam is in the same situation. The water is only six inches below the top of the dykes, by which the sea is prevented from rushing in. In the town of Deventer, six leagues from Amsterdam, the water is five feet above dykes, and 17 feet deep in the town. The number lost is unknown, as it is impossible to approach the place. The bridges of the town of Arnhem, 3 leagues from this city, are carried away, and the communication between us and the Hague, is entirely cut off by the ice, and the waters of the Rhine, which covers a part of Holland. Our situation hitherto is not bad, and Amsterdam cannot be inundated, unless the great dyke at the gate of Muiden should happen to burst. Should the thaw set in rapidly, with a strong wind from the South, we have as much to apprehend here as they have at Dordt or Rotterdam. We shall, however, have the advantage of 200 ships now in port, and we are situated near them.

Germany.

UPPER RHINE, March 16.

The beginning of the campaign which has been opened on the frontiers of the Grifons, has not been favourable for the Austrians.—The French have penetrated into the Grifons; and on the 7th of March taken possession of Coire, the principal town, after having made gen. Auffenberg, and several thousand men, prisoners. The following is one of the official accounts:

Letter from general Massena to the Helvetic Directory.

Head quarters at Aymoos, 16 Ventose, March 6.

Citizens Directors,

I have the honor to inform you that I have received orders from my government to drive the Austrians from the Grifon territory, in order to restore to their rights the patriots who fled into Helvetia: as the Austrian general returns no answer to my summons, I do attack him in several points, I hasten, citizen directors, to communicate to you the result. The different ferries of the Rhine being swelled by the thaw, were all useless except one. I caused a bridge to be thrown over the river near Aymoos over which I passed with the brigade of general Lorge: after a very obstinate action of four hours continuance, we possessed ourselves, as night came on, of the fortrefs of Lucienfels, which opened us a passage in the Grifon territory. This pass it is said, was never forced before. I hope tomorrow we shall be able to reap the fruits of this first success. In the mean time we have already taken 400 prisoners, among whom are several officers. In the fort we took four pieces of cannon. The enemy had the advantage over us in their position and artillery; for, of the latter, we had none. Nothing could be equal to the obstinacy with which the enemy defended this important pass, but the intrepid courage, of the conquerors. They made the attack with the bayonet. I wait the report of the more distant attacks. Greeting and esteem.

(Signed)

MASSENA.

Letter from general Massena commander of the French army in Switzerland, to the French minister at Rotstet.

Head quarters at Coire,

March 7.

Immediately after taking the important post of Lucienfels, I continued to press

upon the enemy, whom I several times defeated, and entirely put to the route. He has lost 11 pieces of cannon, and four standards. General Auffenberg, whom I summoned to evacuate the Grifon territory, a number of officers and 3000 men, are made prisoners, and lastly Coire, the capital of the Grifons, is in the possession of the French army. General Demour, who had orders to attack Reichenu, has made himself master of that place, as likewise of two bridges over the Rhine. He has taken from the enemy two pieces of cannon, two standards, and made 100 prisoners, among whom is a lieutenant colonel. General Dudnot, who fought on my left, has likewise defeated the enemy, and taken 17 pieces of cannon and 1500 prisoners.

(Signed)

MASSENA.

Letter from general Massena to citizen Perrocbern, French Minister at Lucern.

Head quarters, at Coire, March 7.

Citizen Minister,

We are now at Coire, the capital of the Grifons, but not without arduous exertions. The Austrians disputed six inches of the ground. Their last struggle was made before the gates of Coire, but here too they were entirely defeated. The fruits of this days work are 9,500 prisoners of war, two standards, 11 pieces of cannon, with provision waggons, ammunition &c. General Dubioir, commander of brigade on the left wing, after having yesterday compelled the army to retreat, was to day attacked by the superior force of all the troops commanded by gen. Hotze. He has however, totally defeated the enemy, and taken 1500 prisoners and 7 pieces of cannon. The Austrians are retreating with precipitation.

(Signed)

MASSENA.

AUGSBURG, March 14.

The first reports of the actions at the sources of the Rhine were here very contradictory; but the truth is now ascertained: The French pushed the Rhine in three places. On the left near Feldkirch, they forced general Hotze to retreat; but this attack was only a feint; their principal force was at Belzers and Reichenu, whence they penetrated to Coire, the capital of the Grifons. This is very unfavourable for the position of the Austrian army and its communication with Germany and Italy. It is said the armed Grifons did not give the Austrians any support.

General Latour is now drawing towards Ulm, with 20,000 men.

The fortresses of Brannau and Indoldstadt have been put by the Austrians into a good state of defence.

The following is an extract of a letter from the French head quarters at Coire:

"General Massena about midnight, on the 6th summoned general Auffenberg to evacuate the Grifon territory. He refused, and was made prisoner the next day. When he came before general Massena the latter said to him—"The day before yesterday in the evening I wrote to you, yesterday I received your answer, and to day I have the pleasure of having you to dine with me."

The arrival of the French at Coire has put an end to the process against the patriots.

Nineteen thousand Swiss are already under arms, and commanded by gen. Keller, who made the English troops at Offend prisoners.

The following are the accounts of the movements of the armies in Suabia:

GUNZBURG, March 10.

The Austrians have detached their posts from Ulm to Geillingen, and patrols of Hussars extend to Ehingen, on the Danube. The advanced guard of the army of the Archduke Charles, has passed the Iller near Aitrach, and is marching towards Leutkirch.

STUTTGARD, March 13.

On the 10th the French army took possession of the lines of Ueberlingen, extending to Moerkirch, Sigmaringen, and the town of Voringen; and was in the neighbourhood of the army of the Arch-

duke Charles, in the lines of Lindau, Ravensburg, Biberach, and Ulm.

The advanced guard of the army of the Archduke Charles, consisting of 18,000 men, is commanded by gen. Nasreddin.

Another letter, same date.

The French troops spread themselves wider, and are advancing on both sides the Danube, towards Ulm. There are divisions of troops in Tübingen, Rosenfeld, Balingen, &c. On the 11th, a patrol of 60 chassiers, came to Tübingen, but returned to Rottenburg the next day. French patrols have likewise advanced thro' Mönningen, towards Urach. The Austrian patrols, as we are informed, have likewise advanced to Urach, and had a skirmish with the French patrols, in which neither side obtained any decisive advantage. The right wing of the French army under Ferino, is extended from Stubbington to Teugen, and thence to Stockach.

March 14.

This is the second post day that no letters have arrived from Lindau, and the whole Lake of Constance. From Ulm, likewise, we have received no intelligence. It is said that the French, after their victory, penetrated through the Voralberg, towards Suabia, and if they have not taken, have at least blockaded Lindau. The Austrians have 10,000 men in the Grisons, but they cannot act together.

The Archduke Charles removed his head quarters from the 11th from Memmingen to Wüppach, 3 leagues from this city.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

We meet with but one solitary article respecting Buonaparte. Letters from Constantinople, of the date of February 13th, state the Ottoman Porte to be sanguine of success against the invader of Egypt.—A division of Turkish and Russian troops, had marched to join the Pacha of Acre, in Palestine, who had assured the Porte, that Buonaparte, notwithstanding his strong fortifications, would shortly be in his power. The middle of November, Buonaparte was easy at Cairo, establishing Institutes and Societies, erecting Theatres, and improving the inhabitants and productions of the country he was subduing.

IMPORTANT.

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday last.

A letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, dated May 17, contains the following information:

"The ship Mary-Ann, mounting 16 guns, and manned with 51 hands, arrived here yesterday, from the river La Plata; she was furnished with the letter of Marque, and 7 days since, in the Gulf Stream, was engaged by a French brig of 10 guns and 117 men, all mulattoes and negroes, except the first lieutenant, who is an American, a native of Barnstable in the State of Massachusetts. The engagement lasted two hours, during which nine Americans were killed and wounded, and seventeen of the negroes. At length, the Mary-Ann got so completely athwart her bows, that every look raked her fore and aft, when the tri-colored flag was hoisted down, and the yielded to the superior bravery of the American frigate."

"After taking possession of her, she proved to be Le Generaux, of Gaudaloupe; but contrary to all other privateers, was deeply loaded with guns, pistols, daggers, flints, cutlasses, and all other military stores and implements.—The captain of the Mary-Ann took out what men he could stow, and put the rest in irons, of which he found plenty in the prize; he also put 21 men on board her, and ordered her for the first port in the United States which she could make.—What renders the situation of the prize more particular, is, that she had no commission, nor any papers, nor could the American learn, even from their prisoners, where she was bound, or to what purpose her cargo was intended to be appropriated. Her letters were all thrown overboard, but one, which through hurry was left in the chest of a passenger; this letter is addressed to an eminent personage in Georgia, and on account of its important contents, was sent on as soon as the Mary-Ann arrived, by express to the Secretary of State."

May 31.

LATEST NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 22d April 1799, received by captain Williams at Boston, on 27 days.

"Great News from the North and Italy." "The French have been defeated—Archduke Charles has defeated Jourdan."

The letter is wounded and gone to Paris. TEN THOUSAND men taken prisoners, and about NINE THOUSAND killed and wounded.

"In Italy the lofts of the French has been still greater.—Several Cisalpine and Sardinian regiments which had joined the French, during the action joined the Austrians. Italy, heartily tired of the fraternal feud, is rising in insurrection every where."

Letters from gen. Touffaint, and the agent of the Directory, Roume, have been received by the last vessels arrived from the Cape, containing a formal denial of the report which has been propagated relative to the independence of St. Domingo. They assure that it is a calumny raised by the foreign enemies of the colony, and profess an unflinching fidelity to the French republic.

The United States' frigate Constellation, Commodore Truxton, and his prize, the Infurgente, arrived in Hampton Roads on the 20th instant. They left St. Kitts the 7th ult.

A letter from Cape Francois, dated May 11, received by a gentleman of this city, concludes with the following important and pleasing article:—

"Just as I am closing this letter a vessel has arrived from Hamburg, in a short passage, bringing accounts of the French gen. Jourdan having been totally defeated by the army under Archduke Charles."

Five hundred guineas have been subscribed at Lloyd's for purchasing a sword to be presented to Commodore Truxton.

LANCASTER, June 1.

INTERESTING INFORMATION, IF TRUE. Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated March 10, 1799, to a respectable merchant in New-York.

"I cannot close this letter without informing you, that the ship Pigou, capt. Green, bound to China, and brought into L'Orient last November having on board 160,000 dollars, has been liberated by the tribunal of commerce, together with all her money except 37,000 dollars which were not properly carried on the bills of lading, not being specified for whole consignment they were shipped; this valuable prize having been made by two French frigates, her release is considered as indicative of this government to renew negotiation with America."

The letter further mentions, "That Talleyrand has submitted a lengthy memorial to the directory in which he strongly recommends the expediency of laying aside all ill will & animosity towards America, and of adjusting matters with us as speedily and amicably as they can; and further proposes, that an ambassador extraordinary be instantly dispatched to America, to endeavor to settle the differences existing between the two republics."

Northwestern Territory.

CINCINNATI, June 11.

We have it from undoubted authority, that gen. Wilkinson has received, orders to repair immediately to Philadelphia; and that all officers of rank had received similar orders.

A gentleman who arrived in town last Saturday evening from Hamilton, informs, that the Indians have warned capt. John Hamilton, (a gentleman who has been a long time a trader among them—and who now lives at the Big Spring, five miles the other side of Hamilton,) to move within the present moon, into the town, else he might expect, that he and family would be killed as there were a party collecting to come against the frontiers.

Lexington, June 20.

In the list of representatives for Clarke county we inserted the name of Poage instead of Mr. George G. Taylor.

Yesterday at 4 o'clock, P. M. the Mercury stood at 94 degrees, Fahrenheit's scale, subsided in the middle of a heavy rain; the two preceding days, at the same hour, it stood at 91.

See Gazette Extraordinary.

Lexington Lodge, No. 25.

THE members of the Lexington Lodge are requested to be punctual in their attendance, at their hall, in Lexington, on Monday the 24th inst, at the hour of nine A. M. it being the anniversary of Saint John the Baptist. By order of the worshipful master, James Bliss, Sec. June 18th, 1799.

WOODFORD COUNTY,

May Court of Quarter Sessions, 1799.

James Wolfe, complainant,

against

James Evans, Samuel Baird, James Baird, and William Baird, and James M'Bride, and Henry M'Bride, Agents at law of James M'Bride, dec. defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants Samuel Baird, James Baird and William Baird and James M'Bride and Henry M'Bride, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state, on motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two weeks successively, and published at the door of Clerk's court meeting house, on four Sundays immediately after divine service, and at the door of the Court house in the town of Versailles.

A copy, tell,

T. Turpin, clk.

Notice.

THE subscriber having given three promissory notes to Horatio Hall of Harrison county, in part payment of some land he bought of said Hall, one dated the 8th of this instant, for a horse or mare worth 100 dollars, and payable in six weeks after date; the other two dated the 17th of this month, one of them for 97 dollars and 95 cents, and to be paid six weeks after date; the other for a mare or horse worth 96 dollars and 79 cents, and payable in 15 weeks after date; and as there is now a suit depending in the District Court at Paris, and perhaps may be lost, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them, unless compelled by law.

Victor Larimer.

Cynthiana, June 18, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Clarke county, living on Upper Howards creek, a bay mare, adjudged to be 15 years old, 14 hands high, the appearance of a brand on the near shoulder, but no discernible what, has two small saddle spots; appraised to \$1. 10s.

April 22, 1799.

William Cotton.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Paint-Lick Creek, about 4 miles from the mouth, Madison county, a bay mare, four years old, fourteen hands high, paces, shod before, a few white hairs on the right eye, off hind foot white, with a long bob tail, no brand perceivable, appraised to \$1. 10s.

Also a bay filly, three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, trots naturally, a few white hairs in her face, the near hind foot white, with a long bob tail, no brand perceivable, appraised to 71. 10s.

March 30, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Garrard county, on the waters of Lick creek, an iron grey mare, thirteen hands three inches high, four years old this spring, no brand perceivable, appraised to 121.

CHARLES FINNEL.

April 16th, 1799.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, April 9.

The Paris papers to the 5th inst. were received at a late hour last night. The intelligence which they bring is considerably of a later date than that of the last Hamburg mail, and is in every point of view of the utmost importance.

We find in the Redacteur (the Gazette of the Directory,) of the 3d and 4th inst. an account of two great actions, the one in the Valteline, and the other in the Italian territory. In each, we are sorry to say, the French appear to have been decisively victorious.

Gen. Sherer, late French minister at war, and now commander in chief of the army of Italy, states that on the 25th of March he attacked the Austrian army, which was strongly entrenched on the banks of the Adige, carried all their redoubts, and had taken possession of the two bridges on that river. The loss of the Austrians is rated at four thousand men taken prisoners, 12 pieces of cannon and two standards: they are also said to have left 3000 men dead on the field of battle.

The letter from Maffena, the French commander of the army of Helvetia, (or Switzerland) and which is also official, gives an account of an attack on Glurantz, Nanders, and some other places in the Valteline. These posts were all carried by the French. The Austrians in these engagements which took place on the 25th ult. are said to have lost no less than 7000 men taken prisoners, and 25 pieces of cannon.

The French papers of 1st and 2d inst. admitted that Jourdan had received a considerable check, as stated in the accounts by way of Germany. This admission is repeated in some of the later Ga-

zettes; but there is no further accounts of the proceedings of the armies in the vicinity of the Danube.

[We have received the official accounts from General Maffena and Sherer, of the different actions fought between the Austrians and the French armies under their command, from the 7th to the 26th March—but they came to hand at so late an hour, and are so lengthy, that it was out of our power to insert them at length—the foregoing is a short summary from the London prints.]

The French appear to be smoothing the way for an amicable termination of their differences with America. We find in the Redacteur of the 23d ult. a decree of the Directory concerning the late arrears against neutral vessels. It bears as follows;

Considering that article 4 of the decree which concerns that roll-d'equipe of neutral ships has given rise to abusive interpretations relative to the rolls-d'equipe of American vessels, and as it is important to put an end to the impediments which have resulted therefrom to the American commerce—after having heard the foreign minister, & minister of justice, Declare.—That by article 4, of the above decree, it was not intended that the navigation of American ships, relative to the form of their rolls-d'equipe, should be subject to other conditions than those imposed on all neutral bottoms, by the 12th article of the regulation of 1744, and by article 9, of that of 26th July, 1788. And this is ordered to be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws.

Germany.

UPPER RHINE, March 26.

On the morning of the 20th a French adjudant arrived at the camp of major-general prince Schwarzenberg, who commanded a brigade of the van of the imperialists, to enquire if the prince was possessed of the declaration of war made by the cabinet of Vienna? and being answered in the negative, gave notice in the name of the Directory, that the armistice was at an end, and hostilities renewed. Immediately on his departure, gen. Jourdan commenced a general attack on the prince's brigade, and by the energy of his assault, occasioned a momentary disorder in the imperial column, which consisted of Red Mantles, Grandifans, the Huffars de Vefcy, and some Hulus; the latter who on the first onset were broken, rallied and charged the enemy with such decision as put them to the route, and made some prisoners. Pursuing the advantage, the Red Mantles followed the fugitives down the Valley of Oftrich, and cut in pieces four squadrons of the 8th regiment of French chassiers.

On the morning following, the Archduke Charles with the left wing of his army, attacked the republicans near Abbach, in the district of Krauchenweis, between Scheer and Pfundersdorf; the fight commenced at ten, and was maintained with great obliquity till four, when the French were routed at all points. Jourdan had a horse killed under him; gen. Lefevre lost an arm; and gen. Molitor was killed; with upwards of 300 of the republicans. Jourdan in consequence of this defeat, on the 23d, removed his head quarters from Pfundersdorf to Eugin, six leagues from Schaffhausen, and was endeavouring to form a junction, with Maffena in Switzerland. The Archduke who had advanced his head quarters to Pfundersdorf, followed by forced marches; and if some Austrians from Moersburg had arrived in sufficient time, the retreat of the enemy would have been cut off.

A considerable number of French troops were made prisoners in the actions of the 20th and 21st; but it does not appear that the armies in Suabia were engaged on the 22d.

The column of the French army under gen. Vandamme, which was at Tübingen, on the 22d, in consequence of the actions of the 21st, suddenly abandoned that town and Gammaring; and the troops stationed at Freudenstadt, and who were, in conjunction with the peasantry of the country, labouring to construct works to connect the town with the pass of Kniebis, which commands that of Oppenau and the route of Kehl, had likewise been withdrawn, as well as the corps in its environs.

It is circulated here, that Emperor, with a corps of 16,000 French and a much stronger army of the Arabs, which has joined him, has entered Jerusalem and planted the Tree of Liberty there.

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR carrying into effect a law of congress "to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," will meet at this place on Monday the first day of July next.

Cuth. Banks, Clk.

Lexington, June 9, 1799.

thousand dollars be appropriated towards effecting this object, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—February 25, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXII.

An ACT authorizing the purchase of Timber for Naval Purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to direct a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be laid out in the purchase of growing or other timber, or of lands on which timber is growing, suitable for the navy, and to cause the proper measures to be taken to have the same preserved for the future uses of the navy.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—February 25, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXIII.

An ACT to alter the Stamp duties imposed upon foreign Bills of Exchange and Bills of Lading, by an Act, entitled “An Act laying Duties on stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper;” and further to amend the same,

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of March next, the duties imposed by an act, entitled “An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper,” upon

Former duty on foreign bills of exchange & bills of lading repealed.

New duties imposed on foreign bills of exchange, bills of lading, & policies of insurance.

Foreign bills of exchange not to be stamped after they are drawn.

Penalty on writing such bills before they are stamped, or selling, loaning, &c.

Penalty on fraudulent writing on old stamped instruments;

or altering them.

foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading, shall cease and determine: And from and after the said thirty-first day of March next, there shall be levied and paid, throughout the United States, the several stamp duties following, to wit: On every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be written or printed, any or either of the instruments following, to wit: Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country, twenty cents; any note or bill of lading, or writing or receipt in the nature thereof, for any goods or merchandize to be exported, if from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state, four cents; if to be exported to any foreign port or place, ten cents; any policy of insurance, or instrument in nature thereof, other than those specified in the above recited act, when the sum for which insurance is made, shall not exceed five hundred dollars, twenty-five cents; and when the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, one dollar. And the said duties shall be chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange and bill of lading, without respect to the number contained in a set.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirty-first day of March, it shall not be lawful for any supervisor, or other person employed for the stamping of vellum, parchment or paper, to stamp any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country, after the same shall be written or drawn. And if any person or persons, from or after the said thirty-first day of March, shall presume to write or draw, or cause to be written or drawn, any such foreign bill, draft or order, or any duplicate or triplicate thereof, before the vellum, parchment or paper on which the same shall be drawn, shall be duly stamped; or shall sell, loan, endorse or remit any such foreign bill, draft or order, unless every duplicate, triplicate and other bill of the same tenor and date, which shall be drawn or intended to be drawn, shall be first duly stamped, then and in every such case, the person or persons so offending, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, at any time after the said thirty-first day of March next, shall knowingly and fraudulently write or engross, or cause to be written or engrossed, the whole or any part of any bond, bill, instrument or other writing whatsoever, in respect whereof any duty is payable by the acts of Congress, or any of them, on the whole or any part of any piece of vellum, parchment or paper, whereon there shall have been before written any other bond, bill, instrument, or other writing, in respect whereof any duty was payable by the said acts or either of them, before such vellum, parchment or paper shall have been again marked or stamped according to the said acts; or shall fraudulently erase or scrape out, or cause to be erased or scraped

out, the name or names of any person or persons, or any sum, date or other thing written in such bond, bill, instrument, or writing; or fraudulently cut tear or get off, any mark or stamp from any piece of vellum, parchment or paper, or part thereof, with intent to use such stamp or mark for any writing or thing, in respect whereof any duty shall be payable by virtue of the said acts or either of them, that then so often and in every such case, every person so offending, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, and costs of suit.

or transferring the stamps.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any writings matters and things in respect whereof any of the said duties shall be payable, and which shall be engrossed or written after the said thirty-first day of March next, shall be written at a distance from the stamps or marks, which shall in pursuance of the said acts or any of them, be placed on the vellum parchment or paper, whereupon the same shall be written or engrossed, with intent fraudulently to evade the duties imposed by the said acts or any of them, the person who shall write or engross, or cause to be written or engrossed any such writing, matter or thing, contrary to the tenor and true meaning hereof, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, and full costs of suit.

Penalty on fraudulently writing at a distance from the stamp.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by this act, shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and by the same persons, and under the same regulations, fines, penalties and forfeitures, which are provided in and by the acts of Congress now in force, respecting the duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper; and the said fines, penalties and forfeitures, shall be sued for and recovered in the same manner, and to the same uses as are provided in the said acts.

How the duties imposed by this act shall be collected.

Fines, &c.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no duties shall be levied or collected upon any bonds, required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty; any thing in the above recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Exemption of bonds required by the laws of the U. S. or of the individual states, in certain cases.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the supervisors shall severally be allowed upon all stamp duties, and upon all fines accruing thereupon, which shall be collected and accounted for by them respectively, the commissions following, to wit: Upon all duties collected from persons other than officers of the revenue, and upon all fines, a commission of four per centum; upon all duties received from officers of the revenue, or which are collected and duly accounted for by said officers, a commission of one per centum: And that the inspectors of surveys, not being also supervisors, shall severally be allowed upon all stamp duties, and upon all fines accruing thereupon, which shall be collected and accounted for by them respectively, a commission of one and an half per centum. And the allowances

Allowance to supervisors and inspectors.

aforesaid, shall extend to the duties and fines which have been heretofore, or may be hereafter collected and accounted for in manner aforesaid, in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper," as well as to all duties and fines authorized by this act.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—February 28, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXIV.

An ACT concerning French Citizens, that have been, or may be captured and brought into the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to exchange or send away from the United States, to the dominions of France, as he may deem proper and expedient, all French citizens that have been, or may be captured and brought into the United States, in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act in addition to the act more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States."

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—February 28, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXV.

An ACT for providing Compensation for the Marshals, Clerks, Attorneys, Jurors and Witnesses in the Courts of the United States, and to repeal certain Parts of the Acts therein mentioned, and for other Purposes.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act,

the compensation to the several officers hereinafter mentioned, shall be as follows, to wit: To the marshals of the several districts of the United States, for the service of any writ, warrant, attachment, or process issuing out of any courts of the United States, two dollars; and in case there be more than one person named in the said writ, warrant, attachment, or process, then two dollars for each person so named; for his travel out in serving each writ, warrant, attachment, or process aforesaid, five cents per mile, to be computed from the place of service, to the court where the writ or process shall be returned; and if more persons than one are named therein, the travel shall be computed from the court to the place of service which shall be the most remote, adding thereto the extra travel which shall be necessary to serve it on the other; for each bail bond, fifty cents; for actually summoning witnesses or appraisers, each fifty cents; for every commitment or discharge of a prisoner, fifty cents; for every proclamation in the admiralty, thirty cents: for sales of vessels or other property, and for receiving and paying the money, for any sum under five hundred dollars, two and one half per cent. for any larger sum one and one quarter per cent. upon the excess; for summoning each grand and other jury, four dollars: *Provided*, That in no case shall the fees for summoning jurors to any one court, exceed fifty dollars; and in those states where jurors, by the laws of the state, are drawn by constables or other officers of corporate towns or places, by lot, the marshal shall receive for the use of the officers employed in summoning the jurors and returning the venire, the sum of two dollars; and for his own trouble in distributing the venire, the sum of two dollars; for attending the supreme or circuit court, five dollars per day; and for attending the district court, where such court has the powers and cognizance of a circuit court, five dollars per day; and for attending the district courts in other cases, four dollars per day, and at the rate of ten cents per mile for his travel, from the place of his abode to either of the said courts; for all other services not herein enumerated, except as shall be hereafter provided, such fees and compensations, as are allowed in the supreme court of the state where such services are rendered: And the annual sum of two hundred dollars as a full compensation for all extra services, shall be allowed to each marshal for the districts of Tennessee, Kentucky, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Compensation to the marshals.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when a deputy marshal, who shall be duly appointed by the marshal of any district, shall reside and be more than twenty miles from the place, where the district judge of such district shall reside and be, the oath of office required of such deputy before he enters on the discharge thereof, may be administered and taken by and before any judge or justice of any state court within the same district, or before any justice of the peace having authority therein, and being certified by him to the said district judge, shall be as effectual as if administered or taken before such district judge.

Manner of deputy marshal's taking the oath of office, when he resides at a distance from the district judge.

The Transylvania University

Is now established on such a footing, that education may be had at it, on as extensive a plan and as moderate terms, as at any institution of the kind, in the Union.

The Greek and Latin languages will be taught there, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Italian Letters, and every other branch of learning, that makes part of the useful course of academic education.

A gentleman well qualified for that purpose, will teach the French language.

Those who wish to study Law and Politics, may do so at advantage, under a professor appointed for that purpose. An extensive law library is provided for the use of the students.

And such as intend to study Medicine, may be instructed in Anatomy, Chemistry, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Theory and Practice of Physic; there being two professors appointed, to lecture on those different branches.

Board may be had at the University at the moderate sum of fifteen pounds per year. For this sum, students will be dieted, and their cloaths washed and mended; they will furnish their own bedding, coals and firewood, in their own apartments. One of the teachers will reside in the house; consequently proper attention will be paid to their morals. Good boarding may likewise be had in the neighborhood of the University, and on moderate terms.

The terms of tuition are for periods a year, to be paid quarterly, in advance, for those who are taught the Languages, Geography, &c. Twenty dollars a year for the students at law, with an addition of five dollars a year, for those who make use of the law library, to be paid half yearly in advance; and twenty dollars a year for those who attend the professors of medicine. No student will be received or continued, unless he conforms to this regulation.

The next term will commence on the 29th day of the present month.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chm. T. U.
Lexington, Kentucky, }
April 20th, 1799. }

To Drillers.

THE law requires that all owners of mills, (whether intended for use or otherwise) should make entry thereof, in June annually.—As the law will be strictly put in force against those who do not comply, it was thought proper to give this public notice, that ignorance may no longer be plead as an excuse.

JOHN ARTHUR.
Lexington, 2d May, 1799.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY OF
CLEAN HEMP SEED,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S CROWTH.

FOR ONE DOLLAR per Bushel.—by

T. HART.

Lexington, April 30, 1799.

HENRY HYMAN,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
(FROM LONDON.)

BEGOS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Great Britain, that he has opened shop in Lexington, in the house of Mr. Wm. Ross, on Short Street, where he intends working in the above line, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reasonable terms.

Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to come forward and pay them off. Such as have accounts standing open and cannot pay them at present, will please to call and close them by giving their notes.

Alex. Parker.

Lexington, April 16, 1799.

FOR SALE.

FORTY THOUSAND acres of land, lying on Licking,

3,359, ditto in Jefferson county, on the waters of Bear Grass.

1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Fox's run.

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.

1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2,500 on the Ohio, Mason county.

4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

2,333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.

7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.

4,300 acres in Mason county, on the Ohio.

450 acres on Green river, Lincoln county.

750 acres on Cox's creek, Nelson county.

1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVALL.

April 1st, 1798.

A CONVENIENT
DWELLING-HOUSE,

WITH a good Kitchen, Smoke-house, and Garden, to be rented.—For terms apply to

R. W. DOWNING.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof

JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Also a quantity of

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to

A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE,

IN MOUNT-STERLING.

None of which lots, is a TANYARD, through which runs a constant stream of water; together with a good flock of Hides and Bark. They will be sold low for good property and cash, on a considerable credit.—Said lots will be sold single or together.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER TROUTMAN.
February 13, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, and now opened for sale, a large and elegant assortment of

BOOKS;

Among which are the following, Viz:

ROLLIN's ancient history,
Cory,
Ruel's modern Europe,
Plutarch's Lives,
Stauton's embassy,
Elegant extracts in verse,
Do. do. epistles,
Godwin's Political history,
Guthrie's Enquirer,
Guthrie's orations of Cicero,
Travels of Anticharies,
Helvetius on man,
Locke, on the human understanding,
Gentils, on education,
Johnson's lives of poets
Zimmerman, on solitude,
Stewart's philosophy,
Moral's geography,
Sheridan's dictionary,
Enrich's do.
American revolution,
Jefferson's Virginia,
Kenet's Pelew Islands,
Spectator,
Guardian,
Melmot's essays,
Cook's voyages,
Jennyn's works,
Lexicon,
Jett books,
Robinson Crusoe,
Schreivill's Lexicon,
Leweller's Greek Testament,
Young's Dictionary,
Lucian's dialogues,
Cicero Delphini,
Old Delphini,
Rudman's rudiments,
Homer's Iliad,
Hutchinson's Xenophon,
Nepos Delphini,
Living's Clerks' Calendar and Ephemeris,
Seleas's Prudent's, Whitfield's works, sermons,
Watt's glory of Christ, Life of Watts and Doddridge,
Baxter's Saints' rest,
Glad tidings,
Flavel's husbandry spiritualized,
Navigation do.

As we intend keeping a general assortment of BOOKS by us, those gentlemen and ladies who wish to improve their minds by reading, may expect to purchase on lower terms for cash, than has ever been offered for sale in this place.

TROTTER & SCOTT

KENTUCKY LAWS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette: Price 21s.

AN EDITION OF THE

Laws of Kentucky;

Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, now in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof.

TOGETHER WITH

A COPIOUS INDEX,

And a List of Local, or Private LAWS.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

The Constitution of the United States,

With the Amendments,

The Act of Separation from Virginia,

AND

The Constitution of Kentucky.

* SUBSCRIBERS to the above Work will be supplied with their copies by applying at this Office

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, he proposes to attend the courts of Lexington, Bourbon, Clarke, Woodford, Scott and Jefferson, as an attorney. Such as employ him, may depend on the greatest attention, in the faithful discharge of business committed to his care.

James Bliss.

Lexington, 28th March, 1799.

A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened

TAVERN

at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, just back of the court-house. He is furnished with every necessary which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him.

THOMAS TIBBATS.
Lexington, January 1st, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished with travelling biscuits, bacon hams, venison do. dried beef, beef tongues, cheese, &c. &c.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store on Main Street, Lexington, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for Cash.

9c Lexington, 2d April, 1799.

FOR SALE,

Several Small Tracts of very Valuable LAND, and of inclosed Tracts, viz:

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

260 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the southern boundaries of an addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts.

46 town lots, and cut lots, being part of 16 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 55 out lots, lying on the east side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.

200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Moore, as lieutenant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS.

In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or commandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783.

1440 acres, viz. 960 in 8 grants of 120 acres—480 in 2 grants of 240 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite the village of the same name.

364 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskias.

3850 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid 10 grants.

Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskias, pleasantly situated near the bank of the said river.

For further information apply to

P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good Gunpowder

A TAN-YARD.

THE subscribers have opened a Tan-Yard, in the town of Versailles, which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Gosh, Merchandize, or Saddlery, will be given for all kinds of Hides.—They will also take hides to be tanned on the shires. Those who will be so good as to favor them by their custom, may depend on being

17 S. WILKINS,
WM. REID.

tf Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799.

NO FICE.

THE subscriber having met with much encouragement in the line of his profession since his commencement of business in this place—and whereas persons are and have been daily calling upon him to be cured of the many distempers incident to the human body, & some at a distance of more than 100 miles.—This is to inform the afflicted that he has this day for the Indian towns, in the North Western Territory, in order to procure such Herbs, Roots, Plants and simples as are beneficial in the healing art, will be absent four weeks.

Lexington, May 5th, 1799.

C. FREEMAN.

4w

GEORGE

JAMES

And

YOUNG,

FLEMING,

Company,

SHOE

MANUFAC.

TORERS,

AT their BOOT and SHOE MANUFAC.

TORY, on Water Street, opposite Mr. Brents tavern, and next door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington, next door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington, that they carry on the above business in an extensive manner, on the most moderate terms. They have on hand a quantity of Calf skins and Boot legs, brought from the Atlantic states, gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor, them with their custom shall be served on the shortest notice.

tf February 14th, 1799.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN

WHO is well acquainted with managing a farm, attending a flock of horses and cattle, and the care of a number of hands, will meet with employment. None need apply who can't come well recommended.

March 26th, 1799.

ROBERT BARR.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War," and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: "an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the relief of certain soldiers of the Revolutionary War,' and the act supplementary to the said act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit: 'an act to amend the act supplementary to the act of Congress passed on the 14th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service,

